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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME XXIX.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1895.

NUMBER 4.

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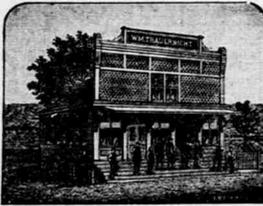
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To Subscribers of The Twice-a-Week Edition.

Gifts amounting to an aggregate value of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS are to be distributed among the subscribers of THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC during the months of July, August and September. Every subscriber who receives a handsome present, and there will be ONE THOUSAND SPECIAL GIFTS EACH MONTH. The first list of special gifts was announced June 27; the second will be announced August 1, and the third September 1. These special gifts will be awarded to the first thousand subscribers each month who correctly answer certain questions. Answers to the question given below apply in the contest during July, and the next ONE THOUSAND subscribers answering properly are to receive the following:

- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 1st Correct Answer—One year scholarship at Metropolitan College of Music, New York City (the leading musical college of America), worth \$2,000. | 25-26—Scholarship French or German, \$75 each. | 145.00 |
| 2—One year scholarship Baptist Female College, Lexington, Mo., Rev. W. A. Wilson, Pres., 200.00 | 27—Walker & Wood Cyclopedia, \$20.00 | 20.00 |
| 3—One year scholarship Clara Conway Institute, Memphis, Tenn., 200.00 | 28—One year scholarship Springfield Normal School, Springfield, Mo., \$50 each. | 200.00 |
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| 9—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 34—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 10—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 35—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
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| 12—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 37—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 13—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 38—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 14—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 39—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 15—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 40—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 16—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 41—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 17—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 42—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 18—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 43—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 19—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 44—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 20—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 45—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 21—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 46—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 22—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 47—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 23—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 48—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 24—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 49—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |
| 25—One year scholarship Central Female College, Archibald A. Jones, Pres., Lexington, Mo., \$125 each. | 50—Round trip to Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Ga., via L. & N. and No. C. & St. L. | 148.80 |

EVERY SUBSCRIBER SENDING AN ANSWER RECEIVES A GIFT.
After the one thousand special gifts are exhausted each month there will be presented to every subscriber up to September 30 a HANDSOME ART ENGRAVED CARD consisting of the NATIONAL CAPITOL, surrounded by a handsome border, embellished with PORTRAITS OF EVERY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, printed on extra quality paper; size 7x14 inches, worth ONE DOLLAR. Each person desiring to contest for one of the special gifts listed above must send in not later than July 31 an answer to the question:
Where Does the Word "SILVER" First Occur in the Bible?
EVERY ANSWER ACCOMPANIED BY ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE TWICE-A-WEEK REPUBLIC. All answers will be recorded the moment received, the first correct answer entitling the subscriber to the first present named above, the second going to the subscriber making next correct answer, and so through the whole list.
The first contest will close July 31, 1895, and the name and address of each subscriber securing one of the 1,000 special gifts will be published in the issue of August 1, 1895.
Address: The Twice-a-Week Republic, Republic Building, St. Louis.

Clevelandwatha.

What's the matter with G. Cleveland?
Cleveland bigger than his party,
Cleveland who unto himself a platform is,
A platform wiser than his party's!
He is truant to his party;
He is truant to his people;
He has lifted forth his heel up,
To oppress us, to enthral us;
To take from us our silver,
Take the money of our daddies,
The old wife and jingling silver,
That which made our hearts beat gladly
When we heard it ring and rattle,
Like a tin can to a dog's tail.
What knows Cleveland of finances?
What knows he about our money?
More than Dick and Tom and Harry,
More than Joe and Jim and Jerry?
He knows just about as much as
Hogs know of our women's saddles,
Know about the old side saddles,
Or his knowledge of finances
Is about the same as may be
Found in any last year's birdnest,
Found in old, dry, withered birdnests,
Sherman is the man who did it,
Cleveland did it then for Sherman,
And they both did it for Wall Street.
If we were to write the platform
Of the '96 convention,
We would say and say it loudly,
We would score two lines beneath it,
We would say, let Carlisle blowed be;
We would say, let Sherman blowed be;
We would say, let Francis blowed be;
And the two wee, wee sma' barkers
Who make racket for their masters,
Bynum and the wee sma' Maffit,
We would say, let those two blowed be;
Blowed be all who squeeze the people.
Give us back our silver money,
Make it not a token money,
Or we will bust up the party,
Bust it right along the back up!
If we can't have what is ours
We cannot support the party.
We will not submit to John Bull,
Through his henchmen in our borders,
Uncle Sam now is busted,
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him,
Busted now is he and pauper,
Running on a borrowed credit,
Borrowed from the tyrant John Bull,
'Cause our silver, it is busted.
But if silver busted now is,
Busted is all there is of it:
We will heal the great bust all up,
Silver has not kicked the bucket,
Has not kicked the gold-leaf bucket
That hangs in the goldbugs' bond well.
If our silver kicks the bucket,
It will kick it with its boots on,
It will kick it with its spurs on,
Kick it with its cowhide boots on.
It will kick a thundering lick, too,
That will bust the hoops to flinders
That surround the goldbugs' bucket.
Forward, now, ye Knights of Silver!
Let us buckle on our armour,
Buckle on our silver armour,
To do battle with the goldbugs.
Rub and scrape and scrub and scour
All our old and rusty firelocks,
All our guns and old revolvers.
Grind up all our swords, long spears,
Grind and whet our swords and lances.
Let us not lie down supinely,
Then if we do turn our toes up,
L turn them up toward the daises,
L turn them up with boots on.
DEMOCRAT.

By the act of March 3, 1875, the
coinage of a twenty-cent silver piece
was authorized, which was to be a legal
tender for any amount not exceeding
\$5.00.
By act of April 17, 1876, the secretary
was authorized to issue silver
coin in exchange for legal tender notes.
Section 2 provided that the trade dollar
should not be a legal tender, and the
secretary was authorized to limit the
coinage of the same to such an
amount as he deemed sufficient to meet
the export demand for same. Section
4 provided that the silver bullion re-
quired for subsidiary coin should be
purchased at the market rate; and any
grain or seigniorage arising should be
turned into the treasury. The act of
January 16 had provisions regarding
counterfeiting.
The act of Feb. 28, 1878, known as
the "Bland-Allison act," authorized the
coinage of the standard silver dollar
of the weight of 412 1/2 grains, said coins
to be a "legal tender at their nominal
value for debts and dues, both public
and private, except where otherwise
expressly stipulated in the contract."
The secretary of the treasury was
authorized and directed to purchase,
from time to time, silver bullion, at the
market price thereof, not less \$2,000,
000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,
000,000 worth per month, and cause the
same to be coined monthly, as fast as
so purchased, into such dollars, and
all gain or seigniorage was directed to
be turned into the treasury. Section 2
directed the president to invite the
governments of the countries composing
the Latin Union, so-called, and such
other European nations he thought
advisable, to "join the United States
in a conference to adopt a common
ratio between gold and silver, for the
purpose of establishing, internationally,
the use of bi-metallic money, and
securing fixity of relative values be-
tween those two metals."
Section 3 provided that any holder
of silver coins authorized by this act
could deposit with the treasurer of the
United States and receive therefor cer-
tificates of not less than ten dollars.
The coin deposited to be retained in
the treasury for the payment of the
said certificates on demand. The president
was authorized to issue, but congress
by a two-thirds vote passed it over his
veto, thus restoring the standard silver
dollar to limited coinage.
The principal changes since the law
of 1873 were: The resumption of specie
payments in 1875; depriving the trade
dollar of the legal tender quality; limit-
ing the price to be paid for silver bullion;
the restoration of the standard
silver dollar to limited coinage over
President Hayes' veto. Under the act
of 1878 the government purchased 291,
292,010 ounces of silver at an average
price of \$1.058 per ounce. The demand
was limited to \$4,000,000 per
month, and at the discretion of the secretary
it could be limited to \$2,000,000
per month, and the secretary then, like
all secretaries of the treasury since,
used his discretion against the white
metal and limited the purchase and
coinage to the extent of his power. If
the amount to be purchased and coined
had been unlimited, the price per
ounce would have been \$1.29 instead
of \$1.058. In the discussion of subse-
quent laws we shall see how the gold
owners and mortgage holders through
government officials conspired to beat
the price of silver down by discrimina-
ting against it, and in favor of gold.

By the act of June 22, 1874, revised the
coinage laws, and reproduced the act
of 1873 with a few minor additions. It
provided that all duties and imports
should be paid in gold and silver coin
only, or in demand treasury notes issued
under the authority of the acts of
July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862. It
also provided that no foreign gold or
silver coins should be a legal tender
in payment of debts.
The famous act to provide for the re-
sumption of specie payments was passed
January 14, 1875. The secretary of
the treasury was authorized and re-
quired to coin as rapidly as practicable,
silver coins of the denominations of
ten, twenty-five and fifty cents stand-
ard, and issue said coins in redem-
ption of the fractional currency out-
standing. Section two of this act
provided that no charge whatever
should be made for coining gold bullion
(a discrimination in favor of gold).
The limitations of the aggregate
amount of national bank notes were
repealed. It provided that United
States notes in excess of \$300,000,000
should be redeemed in a certain ratio
to the increase of national bank circula-
tion. It also provided that the United
States notes should be redeemed in

coin after January 1, 1879, and the secretary
of the treasury was authorized to
sell bonds to provide means for re-
deeming the United States notes.
By the act of March 3, 1875, the
coinage of a twenty-cent silver piece
was authorized, which was to be a legal
tender for any amount not exceeding
\$5.00.
By act of April 17, 1876, the secretary
was authorized to issue silver
coin in exchange for legal tender notes.
Section 2 provided that the trade dollar
should not be a legal tender, and the
secretary was authorized to limit the
coinage of the same to such an
amount as he deemed sufficient to meet
the export demand for same. Section
4 provided that the silver bullion re-
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The secretary of the treasury was
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000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,
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it could be limited to \$2,000,000
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all secretaries of the treasury since,
used his discretion against the white
metal and limited the purchase and
coinage to the extent of his power. If
the amount to be purchased and coined
had been unlimited, the price per
ounce would have been \$1.29 instead
of \$1.058. In the discussion of subse-
quent laws we shall see how the gold
owners and mortgage holders through
government officials conspired to beat
the price of silver down by discrimina-
ting against it, and in favor of gold.

rain again, in the same way, yester-
day morning, for several hours, still
without bluster or thunder. People
here wonder how it is that with so
much moisture and warmth there are
no violent wind-storms and no light-
ning. Indeed since the rain set in no
one has seen a flash nor heard the rum-
ble of thunder until last night. The rea-
son is very simple, and the lesson im-
portant. The rain was general and
induced the same atmospheric condi-
tions over a large area and it required
no violent effort of nature, or great
commotion of the elements, to equalize
them. Nature not only "abhors a
vacuum," but is ever striving to equalize
conditions. If it is warm in one place
and cold in another the wind will blow
and tend to cool the warm place and
warm the cool place. If a pond ex-
posed to the hottest sun is deep enough
to keep the water cool in the bottom,
a vertical circulation sets in and has a
similar effect to a running current in
keeping the water from stagnating. I
hear the bathers now, in a pond just
back of my orchard, where we fish,
boat ride, and swim, yet it has not run
through the waste way for four years
and has hardly a tree to shade it. Air
is not so dense as water, and its cur-
rent—winds—flow faster, but they fol-
low the same simple laws. Now if by
any artificial means, as by covered re-
servoirs or irrigating tile retain mois-
ture to be given out slowly by growing
plants, or by capillary attraction, over
large areas, it would so modify our
climate that severe drouths on the one
hand, or dreadful storms on the other,
as well as extremes of heat and cold,
would be rare at this distance from
large open bodies of water, or high
ranges of mountains. Toward this
end, however, we can effect little or
nothing to stay the steady and certain
deterioration of our climate so long as
our system of land tenure remains
what it is. Landlordism, and the in-
dustrial slavery that results from it, is
more than a social curse as we shall
find to our great cost. Climatic and
physical as well as political and social
conditions are driving us to a conclu-
sion that we must reach.

Our farmers have been buying new
potatoes raised elsewhere, some from
Louisiana.
Wheat is being generally threshed
from the shock. We have two thresh-
ers in this immediate neighborhood,
both steamers of course, but one feeds
itself and the other blows its straw in-
to stack so that there is no chaff and
little dust about the machine, making
threshing, except for feeder and band
cutters, nearly as clean work as any
we do on the farm.
Our county seat, Jacksonville, is in
a state of anarchy. It got a Democra-
tic mayor, six Democratic councilmen
and seven Republicans. The Republi-
can councilmen refused to confirm the
mayor's appointments and made a state
for him that he could not accept. For
a time they were two sets of policemen
who got to fighting among themselves,
and the holdovers arrested the mayor.
A court, however, decided in favor of
the mayor and things seem to be
smoothing out a little, though a few
evenings ago the principal editor in the
city—the Athens of the West, mind
you—got his head cracked by the city
editor. A year or so ago the school
money got locked up on some legal ir-
regularity, and a few weeks ago, after
a good many cases had been tried, the
circuit judge declared that the petit
jurors had not been called according to
law, and dismissed the whole venire.
There was some partisan bias at the
bottom of all of the trouble and think-
ing people are becoming disgusted
with party.

The land question, however, lies be-
low it all; it is a struggle for employ-
ment, for place and pay.
July 8, 1895. WM. CAMM.

Seventh-Day Adventism.

We showed you in our first paper
that all of the commandments are re-
spected and re-commanded in the New
Testament but the one about the Sab-
bath; and that dozens of sins, both
great and small, are pointed out and
warned against, but nowhere are we
Christians warned against Sabbath
breaking.
In this paper we will show you that
not only is the Sabbath commandment
not repeated in the New Testament,
but rather we are cautioned against
keeping the Sabbath as the Jews kept
it. St. Paul was not an Adventist.
All but that. He was anything but an
Adventist. He writes to the Galatians,
Gal. 4:9-11: "But now, after that ye
have known God, or rather are known
of God, how turn ye again to the weak
and beggarly elements, whereunto ye
desire again to be in bondage? What
were those people doing? Keep-
ing days, just like the Adventists.

Murray, Ills.

For many years our State has been
getting more and more subject to
drouth. This spring was drier than
ever before, and the summer set in hot
and parching. Wheat had been
stunted and partially ruined by drouth,
beside being made a prey to the chinch
bug, which has now gone to the corn,
and in some places has killed a great
deal, so that the land has to be planted
over or sowed for some other crop. Oats
are so short that most of them will
have to be cut with the mower. Rye
refused to form grain in some fields
and will be rather light everywhere.
Apple trees were dying, pastures
burned up, and the potatoe crop ruined
over most of the country. Corn
planted on the 15th of May did not
come up until the 6th and 7th of July
in some dry spots.
But on the night of the 29th of June
a steady rain set in and continued fall-
ing for sixteen hours, just fast enough
to let the thirsty soil drink it as it fell.
Several days had been cloudy prevent-
ing the radiation of much heat from
the earth and had permitted clouds
charged with moisture, from some dis-
tant region, or body of water, to reach
thus far, and it fell slowly with little
and electrical phenomena. It

"Ye observe days, and months, and
times, and years." How did old Paul
like that way of doing? "I am afraid
of you, lest I have bestowed upon you
labor in vain." Now if Paul had been
an Adventist, he would have written
that he was proud of them. That they
were doing just right by going back to
the weak and begging elements. But
that does not suit Paul. He was a be-
liever in Jesus Christ and His right-
eousness, and was a despiser of self-
righteousness, such as exists in day-
keeping.
But it was not Paul merely that said
that. It was the Holy Ghost said it
through Paul, for Paul spoke as he
was moved by the Holy Ghost. And
the Holy Ghost is God; hence God is
no Adventist.
Furthermore Paul writes to the Col-
ossians, Col. 2:16: "Let no man there-
fore judge you in meat, or in drink, or
in respect of a holiday, or of the new
moon, or of the sabbath days: which are
a shadow of things to come, but the
body is of Christ." Here the Ad-
ventists are commanded not to judge
us for not keeping their Sabbath day.
But it seems they do not mind what
the Bible says, but go right on judging
us every day, against these plain words
of the Holy Ghost. Besides, these
words say the Sabbath is only a shadow
anyhow, while Christ is the body.
Christ is ours. He is our rest. He is
our Sabbath. "Christ is the end of the
law for righteousness to every one
that believeth." Rom. 10:4. He kept
this command for us as well as all the
rest, and we are in him by faith, and
His keeping it thereby becomes our
keeping it, and that is the end of it.
But if Adventists would rather have
the shadow than the substance, they
are welcome to it. We can not help it.
For our part we will take the substance,
Christ, and let them have the day, the
shadow. We would rather have the
loaf of bread itself when we are hun-
gry than to have only the shadow of a
loaf of bread. But the Adventists
want us to turn away from the loaf and
go and try and appease our hunger by
eating the shadow! Is it not ridicu-
lous?
And again, Paul says, Rom. 14:5:
"One man esteemeth one day above
another; another esteemeth every day
alike. Let every man be fully per-
suaded in his own mind." Now that is
not Adventist doctrine. If an Ad-
ventist had been writing it he would
have said: "Esteem one day above an-
other, and let that day be the Sabbath.
If you don't do it, you are gone ever-
lastingly."
And immediately following, Paul
does not condemn those who do not re-
gard the day, but admits that it is un-
necessary, by saying, "He that regard-
eth not the day, to the Lord he doth
not regard it." It is Pharisaism, Ju-
daism, and legalism to blind men un-
der the law for salvation, for Chris-
tians are not under the law, but under
grace. Rom. 6:14.

L. M. WAGNER.
Gravelton, Mo.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)
A Pioneer's Recommendation.
Mr. J. W. Venerable, of Downey, a
pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal.,
says: "Whenever I am troubled with
a pain in the stomach or with diarrhoea
I use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy. I have used it for
years, know it to be a reliable remedy,
and recommend it to every one." For
sale by all dealers.

Be Watchful.

The letter of "D. R. C.," published
elsewhere on this page, directs atten-
tion to a trick which should be very
carefully guarded against in the com-
ing primaries and mass-meetings for
the election of delegates to the State
convention.
There can be little doubt that it re-
veals a plan of campaign that has been
mapped out by the opponents of free
silver.
The proffer of a late convention was
rejected by the gold men because they
were well aware that they would be
crushingly defeated in an open cam-
paign before the people. Their opin-
ion on this point was not a matter of
inference or conjecture. The Post-Dis-
patch happens to know that before the
meeting of the State committee was
called very careful inquiries were
made by Mr. Francis and others as to
the possibility of carrying certain of
the counties against silver. It was
the information received in answer to
these inquiries that led to the deci-
sion of the gold men not "to put up
the prettiest fight ever seen in Mis-
souri."
It is not to be assumed, however,
that their concession of an early con-
vention and the ostentatious announce-
ment that they will take no part in the
contest means that they will make no
further effort to thwart the purposes
of the Democrats. If the silver men

allow themselves to be thrown off their
guard, they will be apt in many coun-
ties to find themselves the victims of
shrewdly laid plans to capture the dele-
gations.
If the silver men want to make sure
of the fruit of their victory over a
stubborn committee, they must be
watchful and vigilant until all the dele-
gates to the convention are elected.
When a primary or a mass-meeting is
called in any county, they must make
sure of an attendance that will enable
the real sentiment of the county on
the money question to find expression
and representation in the delegates
chosen. They must not be caught
napping.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Jersey's cranberry crop promises to
be exceptionally large and good this
year. The berries were late in form-
ing, but it looks now as though the
yield would equal the enormous crop
of 1893, which was the largest ever
known.
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sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for
consumption, Coughs and Colds, each
bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters,
the great remedy for Liver, Stomach
and Kidneys, Bucklen's Arnica Salve,
the best in the world, and Dr. King's
New Life Pills, which are a perfect
pill. All these remedies are guaran-
teed to do just what is claimed for
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tached herewith will be glad to tell
you more of them. Sold at Crisp's
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